BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.....NO. 10.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 do.....2 00
Do. do. 1 month,.....3 00
Do. do. 2 do.....5 00
Do. do. 3 do.....7 00
Do. do. 6 do.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....renewed weekly,.....20 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be published for a time limited, charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made to advertisements occupying one square, when published 6 or 12 months, contrary to ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on *Mondays*, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 20

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C. 15

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Superior Ready Made Clothing, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C. 8

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	Wilmington, N. C.

44

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

December 29, 1848. 16-1y

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.

May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business,** in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.

Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid,)

ED. CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C.

August 17, 1849. 49-tf

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold very LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

GINGER POP.—The subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to his *friends* and the *public*, for their liberal patronage, and he hopes, by attention to his business, and the manufacture of a good and healthy drink, in the shape of GINGER POP, to merit a continuance of their favors.

GEORGE GADSBY, Market Street,
Aug. 3, 1849. 47-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.

Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 2-tf

Country Merchants, Planters, and others, visiting Wilmington to buy goods, are requested to call and examine my stock and prices for any description of HATS AND CAPS. My arrangements are such as to enable me to furnish every description of Hats and Caps at the regular New York wholesale prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.

PAUL De Vere & Co.'s highly concentrated Essences for flavoring Ice Creams, Pastry, Confectionery, Soups, Hashes, and made dishes of every kind. For sale low by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

General Notices.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Other Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.

Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Jewelry, Watches, & Fancy Goods.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, with an elegant assortment of goods in his line, and at extremely low prices, and would be happy to receive the calls of all such as are in want of any article usually kept in similar establishments. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to perform well. T. W. BROWN.

Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP Notice.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the firm of **Anderson & Lattimer,** for the transaction of a **Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business.** All consignments will be attended with promptness and despatch.

☞ Office in G. W. DAVIS's building, on Water-street.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Z. LATTIMER.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1849. 3tf

NOTICE.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 1st of January, 1849, his negro man REDICK, aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be the left; quick spoken; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. BEATTY's or Mr. CALVIN J. DICKSON's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro. T. M. RODGERS.

June 15, 1849. 40-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to

Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, on the 20th instant, a negro boy, who calls his name FRANK, and says he belongs to CALEB SPIVEY, of Putnam county, Georgia. Frank is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.

Clinton, October 27, 1849. 8-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Onslow county, on Friday, the 2d instant, a negro man, who says his name is HANDY, and that he belongs to WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Duplin county. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Sheriff.

November 9, 1849. 9-5t

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking.

The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.

An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.

J. R. HATCH.

Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.

The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 20 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.

Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!—ROBERT FINLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of Wilmington, that oysters will be served up in every style by him at the "*Verandah Saloon.*" He flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call, as he considers himself a perfect "*amateur*" in the art of serving up a dish of Oysters, and thinks he can satisfy the palate of the most decided epicure.

Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully request all those indebted to them on account of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, to call at the store of E. V. KELLY and settle their accounts and notes, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against the said firm will please send all persons having claims against the said firm will present them for payment.

E. V. KELLY,
Nov. 2, 1849. 8-3t] A. B. MCCALEBB.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. WM. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.

Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at Livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st October, 1849.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen, Eliza	Gerdes, H	Moore, Capt George
Arnett, J F	Gennings, Catharine	Moore, Ben
Barry, Eliza	George, Rebecca	Moore, Elsy
Beele, Betsey	Gilerist, O A	McClammy, Chas
Bishop, Wm	Gillmore, Tolmon	McClellan, Marga't
Bludworth, T	Gipson, James	McMullen, Dan'l
Bonner & Crist,	Gogarty, Thomas	McNeil, Joseph
Bowden, L H	Gore, James	McNorton, Mary F
Bradley, Jacob	Green, Nathan	Perkins, E L
Brown, J F	Gray, Hiram 2	Pinkham, Nath'l 3
Brown, Sarah	Gregory, A L	Powers, John D
Brown, Nacky	Guthrie, C D	Pool, J W
Bryan, Anna	Hawkins, J W	Poe, J C
Bryan, J L	Harriss, Hanson	Potter, Miles
Bryant, A	Hall, Thomas P	Pope, W M 2
Brent, J H 2	Harrell, D	Price, George
Bryan, D M	Hargel, James	Reaves, D
Bryant & Maitland, 2	Haurahan, W S	Reinels, Gilbert
Butlar, R	Herring, Nancy	Rhodes, C C
Bun, L F	Hooper, Stephen	Rice, Chas A
Buie, S B	Holden, T L	Richardson, Thos
Burnet, R	Hosler, J G	Robbins, Benjamin
Burnett, Ellen	Howard, Dan'l	Robbins, Emma
Burns, Jno W	Hurst, W	Robinson, Robert
Carroll & Roberts,	Hussey, Miss	Roddick, Walter M
Calvert, Wm H	Jackson, Catharine A	Roderic, Robert
Canova, Chas 2	Jennings, Miss F A	Rogers, E L
Cassell, Penney	Jenkins, David,	Rumley, William
Chandler, E G	Jones, James H	Snell, A
Christain, John	Jones, Oliver	Spalding, J F
Chandler, Chas	Jones, Henry	Stuart, Willy 2
Clark, E W	Jones, Benjamin	Sullivan, F
Closs, William	Jones, Cornelius	Swann, Henry
Corson, Cornelius	Jordan, J P	Smith, R M 2
Cook & Taylor,	Judus, Henry	Smith, James G
Cole, Elisha jr 3	Kelps, William	Smith, W J
Collet, Mingo	Kenneday, John	Smith, Gorgo
Cox, Chester	Keith, Willy	Smith, Thomas
Conner, Thomas	King, Thomas	Smith, Clayton
Crawford, John	Kisernere, J	Smith, Mary S 2
Crawford, Calists	Lucas, Amanda	Smith, Elis'th
Cunningham, J G 2	Lucas, Amanda J	Tierney, Thomas
Cunnington, Wm	Marshall, John	Turner, R
Dart, M C	Lane, Sarah J	Watson, Richard
Davis, Patsy	Lewis, Isaac	Watson, Eliza
Doyal, J W	Lucas, George	Wagner, Edw'd
Doane, Samuel	Lucas, Amanda	Webster, Wm 3
Dryden, Peter	Lucas, Amanda J	Wilson, William 2
Duguid, W H	Marshall, John	Willis, Samuel
Duguid, Lavinia L	Marsden, F S	Williams, Ruben
Dborn, Thomas	Marsh, Neill	Williams, E W
Evans, Thos S	Marsh, E H 2	Winburn, Rebecca
Freeman, James	Marble, Harriet A	Wilkings, Sarah
Freeman, Frederick	Merritt, M F 2	Woods, Jonathan
Frend, G F	Meyers, T	
Fries, F	Mednel, Emeline	
Garland, W J	Millis, John C	
Gause, Alfred	Mitchel, Sam	
Gady, Mary	Mitchel, H	
	Michel, Mrs Nicy	
	Morse, Eden	

DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

[8-3t]

Valuable Residence & Plantation for Sale.—The subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. William S. Andres, dec'd. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one-half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c., the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair. There are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years,) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's Branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

AT the same time and place with the above will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser.

Sept. 14, 1849.—[1-ts] R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Notice.—The subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his valuable possessions of Land, situated in New Hanover county, on both sides of Northeast River, adjoining the Lands of Thomas Lee and Lott Croom. Said Lands consist of 734 Acres, 300 of which is valuable Swamp, all in one body, never overflowing and easily drained; and with a good dwelling house and convenient out-houses. Also, an excellent Grist Mill, on a first rate stream.

Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to come immediately and examine for themselves.

Nov. 2, 1849. 8-4t*] HARDY CROOM.

LAND For Sale.—308 Acres of Land for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Harts. For terms, apply at the

JOURNAL OFFICE, or to

JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Wilmington, September 7, 1849. 52-tf

Store to Rent.—A desirable Store to let from the 1st of October, 1849, located at Strickland's Depot, on the W. & R. Rail Road. Store 25 by 40 feet, supplied with every convenience for conducting a country business. It is well known to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. A. GWYER.

June 14, 1849. 44-tf

Fruit Trees, &c.—The subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it; and he also has on hand a large and general assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His Agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

Dec. 21, 1848. 22-1y THOS. M. ERWIN.

Mercantile.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. ROWELL, on the South side of Market Street, four doors from the corner of South Water Street, where he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *Groceries, Farming Implements, Hardware*, &c. &c., which he invites the attention of CASH CUSTOMERS particularly. Having as LATE and mostly for cash, he is prepared to offer inducements to persons dealing by a little economizing. ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.

October 19, 1849. 5

J. S. WILLIAMS respectfully advises his former patrons and the public generally, that he has removed to the Store long and favorably known as LATTIMER'S, and has recently occupied by Messrs. HOLMES & HAWES, where he has opened a large and well selected stock of *Fancy and Staple Dry Goods*, adapted to the season; and will receive by the regular packets from New-York, frequent additions to his already large supply, which will be disposed of at prices to suit the times. [Wilmington, October 26,

More Gold Watches!! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has just received an entire new stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do. Gassey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and
Plain striped and gold mixed	Drawers;
Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other	Horse do. do.
Vestings;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	8-4 brown damask do.
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Sack and Overcoats;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	A large supply of Looking glas-
Carpeting, a large supply;	ses. do. do.
P'ar Ladies Wear.	
Plain and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Button, for la-
Plaid Tarton's do.	dies dresses;
Cashmere de Casse;	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
do. de Lane;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
French Robes Habits & Collars	Plaid and striped do.
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Blue and figured do.	do. do. Silk do.
Silk warp do.	do. superfine colored Cash-
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	mere Hose;
do. woolen net do.	do. black Cashmere do.
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. do. worsted do.
do. muffle do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
Black Merino do.	do. do. raw do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Children's worsted Boots;
Children's Polka Coats;	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Muslin Shirts;	Misses' colored do.
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

1500 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.

Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,	
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.	
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,	
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,	
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,	
26 do. New England Rum,	
1 cask Cherry Bounce,	
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,	
3 casks Cognac Brandy,	
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,	
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,	
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,	
27 barrels Brown Sugar,	
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,	
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,	
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,	
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,	
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,	
220 pieces handsome Prints,	
3 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,	
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,	
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,	
Linseys, and Negro Blankets,	
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,	

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.

OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.

Calicoes;	Sattinetts;
Cassimeres;	Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;	
Red and white Flannels;	
Bed Ticks;	Apron Checks;
Lins

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1849.

The Fayetteville Plank Road.

We are grateful to the *Fayetteville Observer* for calling our attention to our omission to speak of the Plank Road, in the article of last week, upon the "prospects of Wilmington." The article was hastily penned, and was by no means intended for an elaborate recapitulation of all the public works in the State, nor even of all in which Wilmington might be interested; still, had we supposed that the omission of the Plank Road would have excited remarks as indicating either a jealousy of Fayetteville, or a hostility to that work, we would certainly have been more careful in our enumeration, for most assuredly neither of them was felt, nor intended to be expressed; neither do we think that, rightly viewed, the small amount subscribed to that work, in this town, indicates any such feeling on the part of the community at large. But the truth is, that Wilmington should rather be praised for what she does do, than censured for what she does not. To all works requiring a helping hand, she has subscribed more liberally than any community in the State—perhaps more liberally than her means would allow. It has never been tho't that, in order to raise the comparatively small sum necessary for the Plank Road, the aid of Wilmington was required. The town of Fayetteville, and the populous and wealthy counties from that point to Salisburyhave been found fully adequate to the undertaking, and even were Wilmington prepared to subscribe, propriety would dictate that it should be left to those more immediately interested, and whose residence along the line of the Road would enable them to conduct it with more satisfaction. For ourselves we can see no earthly reason why jealousy should exist between Fayetteville and Wilmington, although we are afraid it does, and has, we fear, influenced the subscription of Fayetteville to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

Should any effort be made to divert the traffic of the Central Railroad out of the State, we should unquestionably oppose it, as being calculated, not only to injure Wilmington, but to defeat the intention of the Legislature in giving it such a liberal charter.

The Central Railroad—A State Project.

We hope that we will not be assailed with the hackneyed outcry of being illiberal, or "behind the age," when we aver that, had not the North Carolina Railroad project been presented to us as a State work—as eminently North Carolinian in its inception, character and tendencies—we would have opposed it "tooth and toe-nail" from the start—nay more, we feel perfectly confident, that had it not appealed to the State pride of the Legislature, it would never have become a law. When it was introduced, the partizans of the Charlotte and Danville Road, backed by the Virginia interest, were knocking at the door of the Legislature for a charter to connect these two points. It was as a substitute for this project, which would have cut the State in two, and carried all its central and western trade to the Virginia markets, that the Central Railroad bill was passed. Nothing but a desire to build up a market within our own borders—to foster our own trade—to avert the impending ruin of our own public works already constructed, and to prevent the draining of our resources to swell the commerce and prosperity of our neighbors at the price of our own increased impoverishment, could have overcome the scruples which existed against the State's becoming farther involved in any projects of internal improvement, which, as they must, in some measure, be confined in their effects to special localities, should, if possible, be constructed by those who expect to be the peculiar recipients of the benefits to be derived from them. Such being the facts of the case, we cannot regard without jealousy and apprehension, the strenuous efforts which are being made in advance to divert the work from its legitimate object, and to make it subservient to the interests and wishes of our Virginia rivals. We notice lately the holding of town meetings in Petersburg, upon the subject of appointing delegates to the Greensborough Convention, and we also notice the presence of Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of this State, who made a long speech on the occasion, setting forth the vast accession of trade which the Central Road would bring to Petersburg. We have noticed the same disposition among many of the leading politicians of the West, with whom the idea seems to be gaining ground that Petersburg or Norfolk is the real point to be reached. The people of the East—the friends of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad—those who feel any interest in the property which the State holds in the Road—should look to this matter. If, instead of being a State project, having its outlet within our own borders, it is to be converted into a mere feeder for Virginia markets, we can see no earthly use in the people of the State going in debt to the amount of two millions of dollars to build it; nor in individuals subscribing their money for the benefit of rivals, who will not thank them. Not a farthing should be subscribed without a guarantee that the connection should be made at the point where our road crosses the Neuse River." When that connection is established, let it find an outlet in North Carolina. We think Wilmington affords that outlet, and will furnish a desirable market. But that, of course, is a matter for the people themselves to judge. They can choose any market which may suit them best. but let the Road have a terminus in accordance with the intention of the Legislature in passing the bill, and of the people who assented to it.—Governor MOREHEAD *et id genus omne* belongs to the class who are always prating about "State pride," "public spirit," et cetera, and examplify it by first securing their own interest, and that of their friends, and letting the State pay the piper. Such men are not to be trusted with the direction of such matters. It behooves the people of the State, who have to pay for such improvements, to see that they answer the ends contemplated, else they had better not be made at all.

SKETCHES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.—We are pleased to notice in the *Standard*, the commencement of a series of Sketches of the Press in this State, by Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, of Lincoln county. We shall be happy to transfer such portions of this work to our columns as our limits may admit. The talents and industry of the author affords a guarantee that these numbers will well repay perusal, and throw light upon a subject of which but little is known, while much is said.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. RICHARD LANGDON and JOHN WALKER, Jr., left this place on Wednesday last, for Charleston, for the purpose of taking the steamship Ohio, on their way to California. With the former gentleman we have never had the pleasure of any acquaintance; with the latter our acquaintance has been but slight, but still sufficient to impress us with the highest respect and friendship for him, as an honorable, energetic, and high-minded gentleman. Messrs. WALKER and LANGDON carry with them the best wishes of the community, as they do ours, for the fullest realization of their brightest anticipations.

SADLER'S HOTEL.—In another column of our paper, will be found the advertisement of Mr. JAS. A. SADLER's Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., to which we invite attention. We cannot, however, omit the opportunity of bearing our own testimony to Mr. SADLER's urbanity as a gentleman, and attention as a landlord. We speak from over a year's residence in his house.

The Elections.

We have not yet received the details of the elections in New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Michigan; but enough is known to determine the result with a good degree of certainty.

NEW YORK.—It is believed, that there will be a Federalist majority of about 2,000 on the popular vote. The election of State officers is divided between the whigs and Democrats, the former having the majority. The Legislature is doubtful, although it is beleived that the whigs may have a small majority in both branches.

NEW JERSEY.—The result of the election in New Jersey may be considered a Democratic victory. Instead of a majority of 25 in the Legislature, as was the case last year, the whigs have a bare majority of *one* on joint ballot, while the Democrats have a majority of the popular vote.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—There is a reason to fear that Raymond, whig, has been elected to Congress, from the Wheeling District, left vacant by the death of Newman, Democrat. If so, it is a whig gain.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democrats have carried every thing in this State; electing the Governor, and making a gain of a Congressman. This decides the question of preponderance in the next House of Representatives. It will be Democratic.

LOUISIANA.—The Democrats have carried this State, having elected their Governor, &c. They have carried the city of New Orleans, and obtained a majority in "Old Zack's" own State. It is believed that there is no change in the congressional delegation.

MICHIGAN.—Barry, Democrat, is elected Governor by an increased majority. It is believed that the Legislature of Michigan will rescind the instructions to their Senators on the Wilmot Proviso.

BUSINESS OF THE RALROAD.—We have not received the official report, but learn that the following is the comparative statement of the annual receipts, expenditures, and profits, and number of passengers for the nine years, from 1841 to 1849 inclusive, as submitted to the Stockholders' meeting by the "Examining Committee:"

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Profits.	No. of Passengers. Through.	Way.
1841	297,228 39	241,945 34	55,283 05	9,742	5,498
1842	211,977 48	180,892 65	31,084 83		
1843	257,257 82	179,251 00	78,206 82	8,450	13,574
1844	289,583 75	203,633 24	85,900 51	10,358	16,041
1845	298,498 45	212,091 20	76,402 25	14,018	16,383
1846	317,822 49	289,681 45	28,140 04	11,885	20,498
1847	331,480 20	259,912 60	71,567 60	13,073	25,896
1848	317,459 50	275,228 86	42,130 64	11,456	28,327
1849	310,397 00	245,998 58	64,698 42	11,207	27,575

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. THOMPSON, of this place, who is a practical weaver, having had extensive experience in every department of the manufacturing business in England, that he expects to commence operations in a few weeks with a small steam factory, in which it is his intention to manufacture carpets, jeans, and other woolen goods, as well as most kinds of cotton goods. We hope that his experiment may prove successful, as it will no doubt be the commencement of a new and profitable branch of industry in Wilmington. His factory is located at the upper end of town, near the site of the Lamp-Black factory, a short distance above the Railroad.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—We are also pleased to notice that Mr. E. D. HALL is engaged in the erection of a building on the wharf, near the foot of Chesnut street, for the purpose of manufacturing Rice Casks by steam, out of the logs.

☞JAMES A. PEDEN, formerly of this town, but now a citizen of Florida, was chosen at the recent election in that State, Brig. General of the 2d Division, 3d Brigade, Florida Militia.

☞The Goldsboro' Telegraph has been considerably enlarged and improved. It makes quite a respectable appearance.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Agreeably to the appointment made by Judge DICK, at the late term of the Superior Court for Sampson county, there will be a special term of the Superior Court held on the third Monday in December next.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—It seems that the Indians in Florida are by no means disposed to emigrate. At a talk held on the 17th ult., between the Commanding General and the Seminole Chiefs, both BILLY BOWLEGS and ASSUMVAH expressed their determination not to remove. They said that they and their people would sooner die. The murderers were given up to the United States, and having done so, they could not be farther responsible for acts of violence that cannot be prevented among any people. They pledged themselves that no further disturbances should take place.

Some few of the Indians, it is said, may be induced to emigrate.

Impudence.

There is a system which, unfortunately, has received too much encouragement from the Southern Press, that cannot too soon be put a stop to, viz:—that of publishing the prospectuses of Northern publications, in consideration of being *favored(!)* with an exchange. The cool impudence with which the publishers of "Dollar Weeklies" and "Dollar Monthlies," and other catch-penny affairs forward their lengthy prospectuses to the country Press with the expectation that the whole thing will be published for—taking their sickly affairs at their own valuation—the paltry sum of one, two or three dollars, is perfectly disgusting. Why, we would hardly exchange with them upon any terms. We would not read through one of the namby-pamby affairs, if we were shipwrecked on a desert island, and had no other company. With our editorial brethren in this State we will cheerfully reciprocate all the courtesies of the craft, for courtesy sake; but all others, who have no such claims, must pay the full price for advertisements in advance. We cannot afford to advertise trash at a lower rate than we do the legitimate business of our neighbors. We commend a similar course to our brethren of the Press throughout.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROVISO IN ILLINOIS.—Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS, one of the Senators from Illinois, in a recent speech at the Capital of that State, defined his position on the slavery question. He adhered to the Clayton compromise bill, or would go for the Missouri compromise; but denounced the Wilmot proviso as unconstitutional. Senator DOUGLASS is a Democrat.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—It would seem that, however favourably the idea of annexation may be received by the people of Canada, it is likely to meet with very little favour from the government. A Circular has been addressed by the Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, to all the Commanding officers of the various Militia corps in Montreal, desiring that they will ascertain if any of their officers signed the annexation address; and if so, whether it was of their own free will and accord. With those holding her Majesty's commission as justice of the peace, the Provisional Secretary has done likewise. But they do not stop here. The government announce that they will deprive all those who have signed the address, no matter how high their station, of all offices in the gift of the Crown. This will leave of the Militia, the Montreal Cavalry with but one officer.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: O. G. PARSLEY, President; N. N. NIXON, J. G. WRIGHT, JETHRO BALLARD, A. J. DEROSSET, Jr., J. D. BELLAMY, BENNET FLANNER, Z. LATIMER, and EDWARD KIDDER, Directors.—*Commercial.*

The Whigs—all down now Alice.

The election in New York is over, and the result ascertained. That result is unfavorable to the Democratic party, and will, of course, be hailed as sufficiently of their opponents. It might, perhaps, afford some amusement, if nothing more, to look at the circumstances which have contributed to bring about this result, and the agency which was employed. It cannot be denied, that dissentions existed in the bosom of the Democratic party, and that reckless and ambitious men, finding that they could not any longer possess the influence to which they aspired, endeavored to sow dissensions, and open anew a wound which had been healed. But even this would have failed, had not the Whig party brought to their aid all the negro voters in the city of New York, and the majority of them throughout the State. Previous to the election a large and fashionable meeting of the elite of niggerdom, embracing all the tilent of the upper classes of colored society, was held at PUTNAM'S Hall, and did then and there denounce the Democratic party, and resolve to support the Whig ticket. It will be seen from the following editorial of the New York *Herald*, written before the election, that the result which has happened, was foreseen, and its causes perfectly understood. Of course our Whig friends are proud of their "natural allies"—the free negroes aforesaid. As for the negro ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we have not yet ascertained how far it will meet the approval of the white portion of the party:

From the New York Herald.

The approaching Election—New element in the Cabinet—Probable Rout of the Democracy.

The approaching contest between the two great parties in this city and State, which comes off on Tuesday next, will present some curious and original features, calculated to puzzle the philosopher, and make the good natured laugh. A new element, of a peculiar character, is about to be introduced into it—one which has sprung up in the very centre of the city, and the first movement connected with which will be found reported at length, in our columns to-day. For the first time in any Anglo-Saxon community, the negro descendants of the African slaves of a former age, have come together in a public meeting, declaring their political rights, and assumed a position which, in the approaching struggle, will decide the contest in favor of the party whose side they take. We refer our readers to the full report of those proceedings, which took place at a highly respectable negro meeting, composed of the negro *elite* of the city, from all the oyster cellars and other places about town, and held at Putnam Hall. At this meeting, there were also preferences indicated in favor of Senator Seward for the Presidency, and Frederick Douglas for the Vice Presidency, for 1849, thus:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD (white man), of New York, for President.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS (black man), of Ohio, for Vice President.

This new and wonderful element will probably decide the approaching election in favor of the whigs. As the contest now stands, it is very certain that both parties will be very nearly balanced in this city; and if such is the case in the city, a similar result may take place throughout the State. The exercise, therefore, of the negro right of suffrage, comprising probably one thousand votes in the city, and as many in the State, may determine the political complexion of the State of New York in favor of the whigs, for the next year, and produce an entire defeat of the democracy. The position now assumed by the African, or negro race, will give them great power hereafter; and probably some of the factions of the day, which receive their aid, may think it necessary to bring them into public office, and administer a little of the spoils to their new allies. In this movement, the whigs have certainly shown consummate skill, in managing their affairs so as to bring this new and fresh corps of voters in favor of their side of the question.

This is a new phase of socialism, which will yet attract more than common attention here and elsewhere, throughout the republic. It is almost equal, in rich humor and broad farce, to the recent astonishing revolution in St. Domingo, by which that wonderful republic was suddenly transformed into a great empire, and the late President Soulouque jumped into the breeches of "Faustin I., the Emperor of Hayti!" What next, in the way of wonders!

The New Constitution of California.

The following digest of the Constitution agreed upon by the California Convention, called in accordance with the proclamation of Gen. RILEY, is taken from the Philadelphia Bulletin. It will be seen that slavery is *prohibited*. In other respects, the Constitution differs very little from that of many of the old States:

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.—The Bill of Rights guaranties the usual rights and liberty and property. All political power is declared inherent in the people, for whose protection and benefit government is instituted. No inhabitant can be deprived of his rights except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, but it may be waived by the parties in civil cases.—Perfect freedom in religious matters is guarantied.—The writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended except when it is required by rebellion or invasion, where the public safety requires it. Excessive bail and fines, and cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden, and witnesses shall not be unusually detained. The presentment of a grand jury shall be required to bring any one to answer for capital or infamous crimes.—No person shall be twice jeoparded for the same offence. No one shall be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without process of law, and no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation. Perfect freedom of speech and of the press is guarantied. In libels the truth may be given in evidence. The people have the right to assemble for consultation and petition and to instruct their representatives.—Persons engaged in a duel in any way, are disqualified for office. The usual rules against a standing army, making the military subordinate to the civil power, &c., are adopted. Representation is to be apportioned according to population. Imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, is prohibited. Ex post facto laws, bills of attainder and laws impairing the obligation of contracts cannot be passed. Foreigners who become *bona fide* residents are to have the rights of native citizens.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in the State." This section was *unanimously adopted*.

The right of Suffrage is guarantied to all male citizens aged 21 and upwards, six months resident in California, except Indians, Africans and the descendants of Africans.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. Senators to be chosen for two years; Representatives chosen annually on the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, and the Legislature to meet on the 1st Monday in January. The qualifications of members are that they should be citizens of the State for one year and of the country for six months prior to the election.—The Senate not to be less than one-third nor more than one-half the members of the Assembly. They are to be divided into two classes by lot; the first class to be vacated at the end of the first year. The remaining provisions for the legislature are similar to those of the other States. The Governor may veto any bill and it shall then not become a law, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly. The provisions for impeachment are the same as in our constitutions. No member of the Legislature shall be eligible to an office created during his term, and no United States or State officer shall be eligible to the Legislature, except militia or other officers with a compensation less than $500. The members are to be apportioned according to a census to be taken in 1852.

THE EXECUTIVE.—The Governor is to be elected at the time of the election of the Legislature, and shall hold his office for two years. He must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State for two years. He possesses the usual rights to pardon, reprieve, &c., to fill vacant offices, to convene the legislature, &c. A Lieutenant Governor is to be chosen at the same time, to preside in the Senate and to act as Governor, in case of vacancy.

BANKS, CORPORATIONS, &c.—The legislature to have no power to grant any charter for banking purposes. Associations for the deposit of gold and silver, may be formed under general laws, but cannot issue any paper. Lotteries are also prohibited. All other corporations, for municipal and other purposes, and all joint stock associations, can only be chartered with a provision making the stockholders individually liable.

OTHER MATTERS.—The Judiciary, the boundary and educational questions, were not yet acted on by the convention up to Sept. 22d. It was supposed their labors would be done, and the convention would adjourn about the first week in October.

Latest News by Express from San Francisco.

The [illegible] arrived at New Orleans from Chagres on the [illegible], having left that place on the [illegible] Steamship San Francisco arrived at the 30th September inclusive. From the New Orleans Picayune, of the 7th, we glean the following particulars of her news:

The Falcon arrived at Chagres from Havana on the 30th ultimo, and left the same night for this port. She brings three passengers, and $19,200 in gold dust, consigned to the commercial house of Maunsel White & Co.

The Empire City for New York, and the Alabama for New Orleans, left Chagres on the 29th ult., each of them having the mail for her destined port. This arrangement was owing to the mail agent who accompanied the letters from California. Great complaints, we are informed, are made about the mismanagement of the mails on the Isthmus.

Mr. Gleason, U. S. Consul at Chagres, is in very ill health.

There are 1000 persons on the Isthmus, all bound for San Francisco.

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"About 30,000 persons, mostly young men, compose the overland emigration this year. A portion of this body is already in the country, and parties are nearly every day arriving. Capt. R. Owen, who piloted a company across the country by the Santa Fe route, diverging to the northern road, crossing the Sierra Nevada, and entering California near Johnson's rancho, reports the emigration in an unusually forward state, with provisions plenty and to spare.—The grass along the road had been abundant, and but in one place was it believed a scarcity of food for stock would be encountered. This was above the sink of St. Mary's river, and here, by abandoning the road, a subsistence could be procured."

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At the Natoma mines, (American river,) machines employing quicksilver are very successful in extracting gold. The average richness of a bushel of earth, previously worked, is about 8 ounces, troy.

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"Somewhat less than ten postmasters have been appointed in as many weeks succeeding each other with a raddidity to the lively state of affairs in California. A postmaster is sent to San Francisco, with a salary of $2,000, when at the same time the Postmaster General knew, or should have known, that such pay would scarcely furnish clean linen for the incumbent. By the last mail from San Francisco not a single letter was there re-mailed for our post office, though the postmaster here has forwarded to the office below upward of 2400 names, and has done all to insure the speedy forwarding of letters to his office—only the letters originally directed to this point came. We have now a population, in this vicinity and at the neighboring mines, of at least seventeen or eighteen thousand souls, all anxiously looking for letters through the Sacremento post office."

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POPULATION OF WILMINGTON, DEL.—An intelligent gentleman informs the Delaware Republican that "the population of Wilmington increased more in the six years after 1842 than it did in the fifty-six years previous to that period. The population in 1812 was 8,000, in 1848 it was 14,000—increase 6,000 while in 1793 the population was 2,500."

PRESENT PRICES.—We learn that at the extensive sale of the property of R. BUNN, deceased, in Nash county, this week, one negro wheelwright sold for $1875, and another for $1605. No. 1 field hands sold from $700 to $900. Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Stock brought from $10 50 to $13 per share, the latter paid in.—*Tarboro' Press*, 10th ult.

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The steamer [illegible] arrived at Boston on Saturday last, the [illegible], with seven days later news from Europe. She brings Paris dates to the 25th, and Liverpool dates to the 27th ultimo. We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., for the following telegraphic report of the Cambria's news:

The America arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult.

England.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, to deliver his credentials.

The European Times says that the fears which were entertained that a general war would spring out of the demand which the Czar made upon the Sultan relative to the extradition, or rather giving up of the refugees at Widdon, have been quieted by intelligence which has come to hand. The attitude assumed by this country and France, placed the Emperor on the horns of a dilemma. He had no alternative but to lower his tone or bare his sabre. He must either fight the English bull dog and Gallic cock, or he must cease to bully the Turk. He has preferred the more pacific course. We know his resolve and admire his prudence, a quality which even despots know how to respect.

Lord Palmerston introduced to her Majesty, Sir Henry Bulwer, who took leave, on departing, to enter on the duties of his mission.

The Austrian loan has fallen one-half per cent. below the figure of emission.

Ireland.

Nothing of interest has transpired in this distracted and downtrodden country. The difficulties between landlords and tenants, with murders and assassinations, continue.

France.

In the National Assembly, the leading features of the week's debate was the adjourned discussion on national credit, connected with the cost of the Roman intervention, which had been adjourned over.

The principal speeches were made by M. de Tocqueville, Thiers, Montelambert, Leroux, Arago, Cavaignac, and Barrott. The vote for the Roman credits were 467; against it, 168. Among the moderates who voted with the minority were Cavaignac, Arago, Cremieux, and Coralle. Hugo and Lamartine were both absent.

In the course of the remarks made by M. de Tocqueville, he expressed the hope that the amnesty would be granted. He said he believed that Pius, the great Pontiff who had given the signal of every liberty, and the leader of all liberal ideas, had been repaid by violence and murder. These last expressions called forth denials, and M. Tutelan rose and cried aloud "a lie," and amid great commotion the Assembly adjourned.

The difficulty was afterwards settled, and the sittings resumed.

The Paris Monitieur and Republic have been seized for publishing letters from Louis Blanc and other refugees in London.

Lamartine is anxious to go to the East, and has purchased territory within a few days' journey from Smyrna.

M. Persagini, who had been sent to Vienna to bring the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, to have them interred by the side of his father, has returned, the Emperor of Austria having positively refused.

Lucien Murat, the Minister to Turin, had left for his post on the 17th of June.

Seventeen of the June insurgents have been tried at Versailles, and have been acquitted.

The cholera at Paris has entirely ceased.

The wretched system of passports in France is fully shown by the following incident. The police agent at the frontier had stopped the new ambassador of the United States at Madrid, as he was entering Spain on the 17th, because his passport was not signed at Bayonne.

Reports from Paris received on the 25th state, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has forwarded dispatches to his government indicating a change in the hostile determination of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. So far from pushing matters to extremities Russia expresses itself anxious to settle difficulties quietly provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st.

Turkey.

A letter from Malta states that there is no doubt but that the English fleet has left the Adriatic for the Dardannelles. The Austrian fleet is under sail for the Dardannelles.

At Sebastozol there was a Russian fleet of 26 vessels, only four hour's sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet was anchored across the Bosphorus at the narrowest parts to defend the passage.

The Turkish army in Wallachia had been ordered back to Constantinople.

The French fleet, consisting of six vessels of the line, two frigates, and steamers, with 8,000 men and 60 guns, is under weigh for the Dardannelles.

The Deutsche Zeitung has letters from Constantinople to the 8th instant, announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus, of the British fleet of observation.

A salute of 20 guns was fired by the Turkish fleet, in honor of the British flag.

Rome.

A letter from Rome, dated on the 14th, says that much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marseilles hymn in the street, and instead of singing, the people now indulge in prose recitations.

Placards with enormous letters, with "Death to infamous Priests"—"Death to the red Triumvirates," cover the walls of Rome.

Several attempts on the lives of French officers have been made.

A letter from Vienna to the 7th, says that Venice will not become a free port again. The capital of the kingdom will henceforward be at Verona.

Sardinia.

At Sardinia the ministerial crisis continues.

Naples and Sicily.

At Naples and Sicily the violence of the Government continued. It was reported that a regicide association had been dissovered, in which are implicated about 20,000 persons.

A copy of Lord Palmerston's dispatch on the Sicilian question, has been sent to the Emperor of Russia, who sent a courier to Naples, recommending the king not to give way, assuring him that Russia and Austria would support him under any circumstances. The Government papers were filled with abuse of England and against Lord Palmerston.

Two American frigates, the Independence, Capt. Blake, and the Cumberland, are in port under Com. Morgan.

Austria and Hungary.

The Emperor has granted the officers of the garrison of Peterwarden, who surrendered unconditionally, the same privilege which the Emperor of Russia accorded to the garrison of Comorn.

A courier arrived at Pesth, from Vienna, with orders to stop the butcheries in that city.

The organization of the Austrian army is going on with great activity.

Gen. Dembinski's sister and brother-in-law were arrested at Cracow on the 17th. They had never interferred in politics.

It is said that General Haynau has resigned his post in consequence of the Emperor having ordered him to cease his bloody work. He complained bitterly of his authority being disregarded by those who presumed to shoot Count Bathyany, it having been his express orders that he should be hanged.

The latest accounts from Pesth state that arrests were still the order of the day.

Prussia.

The Convention between the courts of Prussia and Austria has been ratified at Vienna.

About 156 officers are expected to ship from Bremen for New Orleans.

It is estimated that about 400 lives have been lost in the Schleswig war.

General Klapka and other Hungarian officers have arrived at Bremen, and were received with most distinguished

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—There does not seem to have been any election of Governor by the people. Both branches of the Legislature, upon which the election devolves, are largely Whig. BRIGGS, the Whig candidate, will, of course, be chosen. In the vacant Congressional District, the fourth, there is again no choice. PALFREY, Free-soil, falls 3,000 short of having a majority.

☞GODEY, for December, is received, and is a very beautiful number of one hundred pages, and an extra number of plates. The ladies, we presume, will be pleased with it.

The EDINBURGH REVIEW, for October, is also on our table. *It* is worth reading by all who read for profit or even rational amusement.

FAST DAY.—Yesterday was the day set apart by Gov. MANLY as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. We learn that there was service in most of the churches, and we believe the observance of the day was pretty general, though very far from universal. A good many of the stores were closed.

MR. CLAY AND THE SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, reporting the proceedings of the late Frankfort Convention, makes the following remarks which prove the popular sentiment of Kentucky sound to the core. Mr. CLAY and his supporters have committed political *felo de se*.

"Mr. Clay's position in regard to the Kentucky people is a somewhat anomalous. His distinguished position in the Union, and his eminent abilities and brilliant talents, appear to be the State pride of the people, and secure at least their admiration. But his course on the emancipation question—his advocacy of a scheme of abolition—has destroyed almost entirely his personal popularity among the people; and I have been assured by leading Whig politicians here, that it is seriously a question whether Mr. Clay could carrry the State of Kentucky, or any office for which he might be a candidate. Certain it is that in the Convention his position in regard to the emancipation question has been most severely criticised and denounced by those in the body who are recognized as leading Whigs.

"To refer again to the emancipation question: It has been the mill-stone which, for the present at any rate, has sunk most of the leading men in the State. Besides, Mr. Clay, Judge Underwood, late U. S. Senator, and a number of others almost as prominent and distinguished, have advocated emancipation theories, and all counter to the views of the people."

TRUMAN SMITH.—We find in the Macon Telegraph, the following description of the personal appearance of the Connecticut Senator:—

"His personal appearance is by no means prepossessing. Streched out, he is about six feet. He has a stoop, as though he were looking for something lost upon the ground. His eyes read in every stone a nest egg of chicane, and through the glasses of his golden spectacles, his grey eyes almost pop out. He carries his hands in his pockets, as if he were afraid they would fall off if suffered to hang by his side.—He allows room for furture growth. His pantaloons are too short to be strapped to his feet, and have a tendency to work upward. He walks heavily, and wo to the insect that happens to be under his shoe. His voice is gutteral with a nasal twang; and he is a man of indomitable industry. His age must be about sixty—'an old coon.'"

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.—We have already referred to a rumor that Barnum, the curiosity hunter, had made Jenny Lind, the Musical celebrity, the offer to sing in this country. This reference has drawn from the former a letter, which the public is interested in, and which, therefore, we publish, mainly as follows:

1st. Jenny Lind has never sent an agent to this country, but I have sent two agents to her within twelve months. One of these agents returned last week, and has started again for Stockholm to offer her definite proposals for me.

2d. As regards the *terms* of Jenny Lind, Mr. Knowles, the manager of the theatre at Manchester, Eng., engaged her to sing for him in the provincial towns, for which, I understand and believe, he paid her £400 sterling per night. I also understand and believe that while she sang at the Queen's Theatre, in London, the house usually contained £2,000 sterling per night.

The idea, therefore, is absurd, that I would expect her to sing two hundred nights in America for $50,000—only $250 per night. I positively have offered her more than *four times* that sum per night, besides paying all expenses from Stockholm, of herself, two servants, a companion, and a financier, (probably her father,) and paying all expenses attending the travel of herself and retinue in America, as well as all expenses connected with concerts, operas, &c., and placing a carriage always at her disposal, and I have offered to lodge $50,000 in the hands of her banker in London to secure the fulfilment of my proposition.

If any gentleman thinks she may be induced to visit America on more favorable terms than I have named, I stand ready to sign a bond to give him $50 for every $100 that he will engage her for less than $1000 per night.

P. S. I have heard of persons paying as high as $25 for a choice seat to hear her sing, and it is likely that your estimate of $2 per ticket is a very safe one.

MISS CUSHMAN.—The N. Y. Mirror understands that Miss Cushman's performance for 15 nights at the Broadway theatre realized, for her share, nearly five thousand dollars.

A MODEST GENTLEMAN.—There are several good stories told of Judge B——, one of the associate judges of D—— county. He is remarkably deliberate and pompous in his style of conversation, wears a white cravat with a huge tie, a very high shirt collar, and is altogether (as he thinks) a great man. Among other offices, the jndge holds that of superintendent of one of the Sunday schools, and not long since startled his auditory by the following touching appeal: "My dear children, you will remember that in a short time you must all die, and stand before a great Judge; yes, a far greater judge than the one that now addresses you!"

The Hillsboro' Democrat of the 8th inst. says:—"We are pleased to learn that our friend, Lt. J. Fleming Waddel, late of the 12th Reg't. U. S. Infantry, and who conducted himself so gallantly in the war with Mexico, has received the appointment of Consul to Matamoras. This announcement will no doubt afford pleasure to his numerous friends and relatives throughout the State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.—Whilst experimenting at the Washington Navy Yard this afternoon, a thirty-two pounder, after having been fired several times, burst, instantly killing Mr. Wm. McLane, a gunner, and a valuable officer. His brains were nearly blown out of his head. Several other officers also narrowly escaped being killed.

FRUITS OF WAR.—We noticed lately the session of a Peace Congress at Paris. We see by a letter of one of the American delegates, that EMILE DE GIRARDIN, Editor of *La Presse*, a paper which is said to have the largest circulation of any journal in Europe, has commenced the discussion of the subject, and hails with the best wishes the cause of universal peace.—The following facts, from the columns of *La Presse*, are appalling:

"The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. *Illness, fatigue and misery decimated them.* Of the 1,260,000 raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but *one hundred thousand men* above the ground. As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that *four millions five hundred thousand* Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broadswords and sabres; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits in her wars of 1790."

The London *Times* follows up the above calculation, and computes the loss sustained by the allies at TEN MILLIONS OF MEN, cut to pieces in the prime of life! The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal and horrible picture. And this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantages for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear.—We look with loathing and hatred upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifices to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the pyramids of bloody oblations which civilised men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice and revenge.—*Rich. Republican.*

"Wake up and pay your lodgings," said the Deacon, as he nudged a sleepy christian with the contribution hat.

FRENCH WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO ASSIST CUBA.—A private letter from a citizen of Newark, now in Havana, to a correspondent there, has the following intelligence:

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1849.

A French war steamer arrived here yesterday, and tendered her services to the Government to assist in repelling any invasion that might be anticipated, for which our captain general expressed his obligations in the warmest terms; and the newspapers of the day made a great fuss about it, as they do about every thing in this country.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Delta notices, as an interesting historical fact, that the chair occupied by the President of the Memphis Convention, is the identical one in which John Hancock sat, when he signed the Declaration of Independence.—This truly valuable and venerable relic belongs to a gentleman of West Tennessee, who married a daughter of Com. Barron, into whose hands it fell many years ago.

AN IRISH ESTATE.—On Lord Potarlington's Irish estates, there are debts to the amount of £600,000, and the rent roll is £30,000 per annum. The noble Earl, however, has a large English estate, without encumbrance, from his maternal ancestors.

FOR CHAGRES.—The new steamship Philadelphia, built originally for the Charleston trade, is to be sent on her first voyage to Chagres, leaving Philadelphia between the 1st and 10th of December next.

HON. HENRY CLAY.—The Cincinnati Despatch of Saturday, says:

"Hon. HENRY CLAY, and his ancient friend and enemy, AMOS KENDALL, came up this morning, on the same boat, Capt. PERRY's Kentucky river steamer, the Diana, and left immediately upward bound on the Oriental. Both are on their way to Washington. It is seldom that two aged men like these, between whom a bitter feud has existed for years, are brought together in such close juxtaposition as traveling companions."

BANKING CAPITAL.—According to the last Merchant's Magazine, the banking capital of New York city is $24,000,000, of Boston $19,000,000, of New Orleans $17,000,000, of Philadelphia $10,000,000, of Charleston $9,000,000, of Providence $8,000,000, of Baltimore $7.000,000, of Nashville $6,000,000, Hartford $4,000,000, Louisville $3,000,000, Pittsburg, Augusta, (Ga.,) Albany and Richmond, each have rising $2,000,000 of banking capital, and Savannah, Salem, New Haven, Cincinnati, Lexington, Kentucky, Mobile, Troy, (N. Y.,) Newark, New Bedford, Utica, Petersburg, (Va.,) Rochester, Wilmington, Washington, and Portland have each more than $1,000,000.

The Paris papers state that there are in the city, 53,525 widows, and in the environs 10,437; and that there are amongst them 427 humpbacked, 311 one-eyed, and some scores blind.

PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total number of paupers relieved in the parish workhouses of England and Wales on the 1st of July, 1848, was 97,128.

THE RUMBLING NOISE.—On Wednesday afternoon, sometime between the hours of three and four o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard out South-west from this place, resembling, but which was more monotonous than, thunder. It was heard for about the space of two minutes, distinctly, and jarred the glasses in some houses. It was heard fifteen or twenty miles east of this, and still appeared south-east of that. It is supposed to have been the result of a meteor of uncommon size, which was travelling from no one knows where, to no one knows whither.

Hornet's Nest, Charlotte, Nov. 3.

The same noise was heard in Wadesborough, over in Montgomery county, down in Cheraw, and thro'out the region around, as far as we have heard from. We can give no more satisfactory reason for the cause than the Hornet's Nest.—*Wadesboro' Arg., 6th inst.*

We copy the following from the Baltimore *American*, and send it forth with our hearty endorsement:

"At a convention of publishers of newspapers, recently held in Vermont, the following resolution was adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That, as representatives of the Press of Vermont, we disapprove and will discountenance ill natured personalities in editorial intercourse; that we discern and rejoice in a gradual improvement in this respect; and that we will endeavor to further that improvement by observing strictly, in our editorial allusions, the amenities and courtisies which should mark the intercourse of gentlemen.'"

"At a similar Convention at the West a resolution of the chatacter of the foregoing has also been adopted. We heartily join with the Boston Transcript in the hope that the time will come when the American press generally will be governed by the spirit of this resolution. Nothing is more disgusting to readers of taste than the paltry personal allusions and attacks so frequently interchanged between American Editors. Egotism is the besetting sin of our writers for the press. We are too apt to imagine that what intensely interest ourselves must necessarily be of moment to the public, forgetting that the public best appreciate that information or those reflections, which are of common and universal interest."

In the town of West Bradford, (Pa.,) there is an old Churchyard in which stands seven tomb-stones, side by side, covering the remains of the Hon. Nathaniel Thurston and *his six wives*. They stand in order as follows:

Mrs. Betsey Thurston, died Nov. 25, 1790, aged 34.
Mrs. Martha Thurston, died May 12, 1799, aged 32.
Mrs. Huldah Thurston, died Sept. 8, 1801, aged 24.
Mrs. Clarisa Thurston, died Nov. 14, 1803, aged 36.
Mrs. Martha Thurston, died July 27, 1804, aged 25.
Mrs. Mary Thurston, died March 3, 1808, aged 27.
Hon. Nathaniel Thurston, died in Lansingburg, (N. Y.,) October 21, 1811, aged 56.

This case hardly beats a more modern one we know of, a little nearer home. A deacon in one of our most prominent churches in this city, and his amiable better-half, form a queer instance in Matrimony. The deacon is the *fifth husband of the lady*, while the lady is the deacon's *fourth wife!* Beat that, who can.—*Connecticut paper.*

TOBACCO FOR FRANCE.—The French consulate in New York gives notice that proposals for supplying the national manufactories of tobacco, will be decided, at the Ministry of Finance in Paris, on the 20th of December next, for the quantities following:

"One million and eight hundred thousand kilogrammes of Virginia leaf tobacco, of the crop of 1849, according to four samples; one million and nine hundred thousand kilogrammes of Maryland leaf, crop of 1849, according to four samples; two millions and two hundred and forty thousand kilogrammes of Kentucky leaf, crop of 1849, according to four samples; and two hundred thousand kilogrammes of Havana leaf, crop of 1849, according to two samples.—Further information may be obtained at the consulate."

Hear the outpourings of an honest heart in regret for the dilapidated condition of his unmentionables:

Farewell, farewell, old trousaloons,
Long time we've stuck together—
Variety of scenes gone through,
And braved all sorts of weather.

ANECDOTE OF ADAMS AND CLAY.—When these distinguished Statesmen were at Ghent, negotiating our treaty with Great Britain, they occupied a room together. Mr. Clay who has always been a warm admirer of female beauty, had often remarked the comely look of their chambermaid, and had once or twice joked with Mr. Adams about her. One morning he rose some time after Mr. Adams, and on his way to the breakfast table, he met the pretty maid referred to. Saluting her in his blandest style, and in his easy and graceful manner, while a smile played upon his countenance, he solicited the pleasure of a kiss. It may here be necessary to state that Mr. Adams' eyes always presented a watery appearance, which at times made him look as if in tears. The chambermaid, not knowing the cause, we presume, replied to Mr. Clay, with the greatest simplicity immaginable, —"Mr, Clay, I do not like to disoblige you, but you will excuse me, when I assure you that I have just refused Mr. Adams the same liberty, *with tears in his eyes.*" We need not say that Mr. Clay had too much gallantry to press his suit; but he subsequently met Mr. Adams, who joined him in a hearty laugh.

While a party of twelve ladies were in bathing at Newport the other day, the horses ran away with the wagon containing all their clothes. How they reached home can better be immagined than described.

Cincinnati Nonpareil.

They probably made a shift, somehow, to reach it.

Muscogee Democrat.

Pshaw! Each slipped home without any bustle!

Richmond Republican.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Among the nobles created by Emperor Fustian, of Hayti, are two or three colored gentlemen who once figured in New York as cooks and barbers. Their titles should be the Duke de Chevelure and the Marquis de Ragout.

Picking up an Acquaintance.

BY THE "YOUNG 'UN."

Some months since, a jocose, sportsman young woman, residing in this city, the daughter of highly respectable parents, found herself somewhat unintentionally detained at the house of a friend, not far distant from her father's home, one evening, and feeling she was aware of the fact, scarcely, night had set in. The distance to her own home was but a few blocks, however, and as she expected a little gathering of ladies and gentlemen that evening at her father's, she determined on returning home unattended; and, bidding her friends good night, she hurried along upon the walk towards her residence, into which her family had quite recently removed, from another part of the city.

Upon turning the first corner, she was suddenly startled by the approach of a well dressed young man, who accosted her with a "good evening," and offered his services to escort her home! Alarmed, for an instant, she would have avoided the stranger; but as he advanced to her side, she ventured to turn towards him, and a glance satisfied her—she recognised the young gentleman as a familiar acquaintance. Disguising her voice, and replying in a timid tone, she accepted the proffered gallantry, determined at once to administer a lesson to her young friend, which he should not forget. The conversation which passed was brief, and the beau suspecting nothing, as he was not aware that the family had changed their quarters, tripped along at the young lady's side, apparently very well pleased with his companion. In a few minutes they halted before a modest brick house, in a somewhat retired street at the west end, and the lady relinquished her attendant's arm.

"Will you come in?" whispered the lady, softly.

"Thank you," was the reply; and his fair companion opened the front door. Closing it carefully, they found themselves in the entry, in total darkness.

"Wait a moment," said the young woman, "and be perfectly quiet. I will return instantly;" and with these words, she ascended the stairs which led to the parlors.

The first thought of the young man, as he retired, was to open the front door and move! for he suspected all was not as he at first anticipated. He turned to the door, it was fast. He fumbled for the latch, or lock, or whatever secured it, but it was not to be found; and an instant afterwards, he heard footsteps approaching, in the darkness. His heart thumped against his ribs, and he began to wish himself safely out of doors again; but he was quickly reassured by the encouraging whisper of his new-made acquaintance, who approached him apparently with great caution.

"Hush!" she said, "all is safe. Be quiet now, a moment—remove your boots from your feet—I will return in an instant."

Our hero was content, and drawing off his boots, he secured them together, and held them in his hand, to await the return of his lady friend, who had again ascended the front stairs.

Entering the parlor, a moment afterwards, the female rogue found some half a score of young lady friends, with her brothers and beaux present, to whom she quickly and briefly communicated the adventure.

"I've got him in the entry, down stairs," she said. "Put out the lights, keep perfectly still, don't betray the slightest breath of sound, and I will show you some sport in a moment."

The lights were removed, the party arranged themselves around the room—the bulk of the company knew the victim intimately—and again the lady descended the stairs and approached her friend.

"Softly, now," she said, taking the hand which was unoccupied with the boots, "softly. All is quiet up stairs—all is arranged—come!" and she led her gallant shyly along up the stairway. His boots dangled against the railing—"Sh!" exclaimed the fair one; "for pity's sake make no noise, or all is lost!"

The beau moved on, grasped his boots more securely at his side, nor dreamed of aught save bliss. Least of all did he suspect the existence of a huge rent in his stockings—but he was a bachelor, and this was but a trifle.

They entered the parlor. All was darkness and silence. The lady closed the door behind them, and led her companion into the centre of the room. Not a breath was heard, and little did the gentleman suspect that he was at the moment surrounded by a dozen of his acquaintances.

"Remain here, one moment," said the girl, "I will get a light—"

The gallant raised the soft hand which had conducted him thus far toward—he knew not what—and ventured to press upon it a kiss; but it was dexterously withdrawn at the very "nick of time," and his lips came in contact with his own fingers!

"Wait a moment," added his inamorata, leaving him quickly—and then passing through a door at the farther extremity of the room, she disappeared. A minute had scarcely elapsed, but it seemed a month to the little party, who were nearly choaking with suppressed merriment; it was an age to the victim. But the gentle footsteps were heard again, the beau gazed anxiously towards the direction of the door—it opened with a single movement—a blaze of light rushed into the parlor, and behind it the face of an old and familiar acquaintance!

"Ladies and gentleman," she said, "this is Mr. Smith."

Such a "ha! ha!" as went up from that little coterie at that moment was seldom heard in the neighborhood before or since. Poor Smith stood for a moment, not exactly paralyzed—that would be a faint term of expression, he was frozen—actually statu-ized in his tracks; and he hugged his boots to his side, coughed, sneezed, choked—then grinned a ghastly smile.

As soon as the paroxysm of laughter was over, the lady brought forward a chair, and placing it before the victim, said:

"Pray, be seated, Mr. Smith."

He turned upon his tormentor a look of comical recognition, and, like Falstaff, his wits coming quickly to his relief, he replied:

"Did you think, Cally, I didn't know you?"

Another roar followed this remark, and the company were very soon upon good terms.

This was his first and last effort at picking up an acquaintance; and it proved a cure for "sparking" with him. Within six months he made ample apology for his error by making Miss Cally—Mrs. Smith!

Flag of our Union.

WHAT DID MARY SAY?—The Richmond Republican tells a capital anecdote in illustration of the queer occurrences that are sometimes met with in the courts:—

During the trial of Cogzell, for kidnapping, which took place a few days since at Hillsborough, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at the expense of big wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying, and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction.

Witness—I was in the sitting room when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly and Cogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting room door, and said, Mary you have been here long enough, come and go home now.

Attorney for Defendant—What did Mary say?

Attorney for the State—Stop there—I object to the question!

Here a discussion of nearly two hours took place, in which four or five lawyers participated. After which the judges held a long, serious and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of a majority of the Court that the question must be answered. The Court room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated—"What did Mary say?" and the witness answered—

"*She didn't say a word.*"

The following, from a correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, in a letter from Bramfield, Ct., is not bad:

"A lady from New York was up here, having been spending the summer in the country. As this was to be the last Sabbath of her visit, she took her son, a child of four years old, to church with her for the first time. As soon as the organ commenced its strains, the little fellow started up with delight; he looked back to the gallery, he stretched his neck; he got on the cushions and raised himself to his very tallest; his mother remonstrated with him, and told him to sit down. But he refused, and continued gazing aloft with straining eyes.

'Sit down,' said his mother.

'I won't,' he cried, so as to be heard all around.—'*I want to see the monkey!*'

There is quite a party in our church opposed to the organ, and they tell this story with great gusto. It isn't bad, is it?

Gov. Wood, of Texas, has made a rule not to comply with the requisitions of the Governors of other States for the delivery of fugitive criminals, where the crime was committed previous to the annexation of Texas to the Union.

☞NOTICE.—The citizens of the town of Wilmington, are requested to assemble at the Masonic Hall, on *Saturday Evening, November 17th*, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Central Railroad Convention, to be held at Greensboro', on the 22d day of the present month.

Nov. 16, '49.—10-14] JAS. T. MILLER, *Mag. Police.*

☞The Right Rev. Bishop ENGLAND, of Charleston, will preach in the Catholic Church, in this town, on Sunday morning next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. A. P. REPTON, Capt. W. C. HOWARD, to Miss SUSAN P., daughter of the late John E. MCILHENNY, Esq., all of this place.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, Mr. RICHARD F. FREEMAN, of Brunswick county, to Miss LAURA, daughter of the late CONSTANT JOHNSON.

In Lincoln county, on the 17th ult., P. K. ROUNSAVILLE, Esq., of Lexington, to Miss MARTHA C. GRAHAM, daughter of the late JOHN D. GRAHAM, Esq.

In Wilkes county, on the 2d ult., Col. FELIX B. PARKER, to Miss FRANCIS L. HAMPTON, all of Wilkes.

DIED,

In this town, on the 5th instant, Mrs. DORCAS SANDERS, aged 72 years.

In Sampson county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. HARRIET, wife of Mr. ARCHIBALD MOSES, in her 38th year.

In New York, on the 8th instant, JOHN FRANKLIN, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN POTTS BROWN, aged 24 days.

Commercial.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14th. Cotton.—There was an increased demand for Cotton yesterday, the transactions having reached upwards of 1845 bales. Prices were unsettled and rather in favor of buyers. The sales were as follows: 218 bales at 10¼; 3 at 10¾; 209 at 10½; 103 at 10 9-16; 12 at 10¾; 47 at 10¾; 565 at 10½; 355 at 11; and 329 bales at 11¼ c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. Naval Stores.—The sales are 500 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2,56½ per 280 lbs.; 600 Spirits Turpentine on the wharf, 81½ a 32½ cents, cash; 1000 a 1500 bbls. Common Rosin, $1,05 a $1,10 for North County, and $1,15 for Wilmington, delivered, and 500 White, $3 a $4,50 per 280 lbs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Flour steady but not active. Sales at $4 75 a $5 44; corn meal $3 06½ a $3 12½; rye flour 2 87 a $2 94; Wheat, southern white $1 12, and red 80 cents; Corn, 63 a 64 cents for mixed, and 64 a 66 cents for yellow; Oats 40 cents; Rye 62 cents; Mess Pork $10 62½, Prime $8 62; Beef and Bacon steady; Lard 6¾ a 7½ cents, in barrels and kegs; New Orleans sugars 5¾ a 5¾ to 5¾ cents per pound; Rice 3 1-6 a 3¾ cents for old, and 3¾ cents per pound for prime new; Cotton, 11¼ a 11½ cents for fair Upland, and 12¼ a 12¾ cents for fair Orleans; Whiskey 27 a 28 cents per gallon, in hhds. and bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Flour $5 a $5 12½; Corn meal and Rye flour unchanged; Wheat, $1 03 a $1 06 for red, and $1 12 a $1 15 for white, as to quality; Corn, 62 cents for white, and 65 a 66 cents for yellow; Oats 30 a 34 cents; Rye 63 a 64 cents; Mess Pork $10 62, and Prime $8 75; nothing new in Beef or Bacon; Lard 6¾ a 7¼ cents in bbls. and kegs; Rice 3¾ a 3¾ cents per pound; Rio Coffee 10 a 10¼ cents per pound; not much doing in Cotton; Whiskey 27 a 28 cents per gallon.

NEWBERN, Nov'r 13—*Naval Stores*—Since our last report, the advices both from Europe and the Northern markets, continuing unfavorable, the price for yellow dip has declined, and last sale was made at $1 75 cents. Scrape in small parcels has brought $1 to $1 10. No virgin dip sold within a few days—last sale $2 80, subject to deduction. Tar continues at $1 15 for guage bbls. Corn sells at $2 05 per bbl. R. Oak Hhd. Staves $10 to $12.—*Extract Rep. Price Current.*

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Cambria.

The general tone of business affairs during the past week has been of a healthy character.

The cotton market was active in the early part of the week, and on Monday speculators operated to a considerable extent, buying at an advance on the currency of last week of one-eight to one-fourth penny per pound, on nearly all descriptions. Subsequently less activity prevailed.

The estimated sales up to two o'clock amount to 62,710, and the market closed on Friday with a quiet but steady feeling.

We learn from a passenger, that just as the America was arriving, later news was received from India, which was said to be of a favorable character.

Quotations: fair Orleans, 6¾; ordinary to middling, 5¼ a 6¾d. Present estimated stock at Liverpool about 421,000 bales of which 288,000 are American. The corn trade throughout the country is very quiet, buyers only operating to meet immediate wants. Holders have not been able to maintain the quotations of last week, and prices generally have still a declining tendency.

Indian corn is still held with firmness, but the sales are very limited.

In the provision market business has been steady and at former prices. In the early part of last week large sales of bacon were made at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt.—This advance, however, was not sustained by the trade at a subsequent date at auction.

In beef few sales have been made, but prices are steady, without change.

Pork has been in good demand and low qualities are becoming scarce. Hams of fair quality are wanted, and would sell readily at 30s a 36s. Shoulders have been brought rather more freely at from 18s to 21s in anticipation of being used as a substitute for lower qualities.

In lard a good business has been done at rates somewhat easier. Sales of 100 tons at 34s a 36s.

Sales of turpentine amount to 2,000 barrels at an improvement.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 27.—Flour and Grain—Philadelphia and Baltimore 23 a 24s.; U. S. red wheat 6s a 6s 4d; white 6s 8d a 7s 3d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 27 a 28s for American white; 27 a 28s for yellow.

Cotton.—Fair Upland and Mobile are quoted at 6¾d; fair Orleans 6¾d.

Sales of 2,000 bbls. Turpentine at 6s 6d a 7s per cwt., which is some improvement. Rosin is in fair demand at 2s 10d.

Tobacco.—An extensive demand for Tobacco at full prices. Iron is less firm.

Accounts from the woolen and cotton manufacturing districts show business to be more active than for some time.

In the produce markets the quotations evince, besides increased stocks, that prices in many instances have slightly advanced.

Freights.—Liverpool freights are unusually dull, and rates have declined, particularly, to New York.

The money market continues unchanged. The discount on commercial paper was 2½ to 3 per cent. Consols closed firmly at 92¾. Transactions in American securities are limited. U. S. loan, 6's, commanded 105½; Maryland 5's, 85; Pensylvania 5's, 77.

PARIS, OCT. 25.—Business is quite active, both in home consumption and orders from abroad. Immense numbers of foreigners are in Paris, and cause much activity. Many agents of large English houses are buying extensively; credit is replacing cash transportations, which betokens a more settled state of affairs.

HAVRE, OCT. 23.—A panic took place in the cotton market on Saturday afternoon. Some speculators took small parcels at a decline of 5 francs on the highest quotations of the week. Prices partly recovered, however, the decline being only 2½ to 3 francs lower.

WANTED, A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Public School for District No. 13, Silt's Creek, New Hanover county. Apply to E. T. J. PIGFORD,
JOHN GIDDENS,
WM. NEWTON,
Committee.
Nov'r 16, 1849. 10-3t]

COLORED and White Horsehair Cloths. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

CHINTZES, Cantoons, and Vestings—Various styles. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLANK Ship Money Bills Exchange. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BOOKS of three column Manuscript. Just received by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLANK paper Bill Heads. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARLBORO and Manchester Stripes. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the subscriber, and evidence of the same required to be produced before the last day of February, for their discharge as bail in other bonds in the case of the State vs. Thomas Wilson, Principal, and Jesse Wilson, Security, returnable to the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Columbus, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and all persons are hereby notified to appear at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause why the same should not be discharged.

Nov. 16, 1849. 10-3t] J. T. MILLER, Sheriff.

Wilmington Prices Current.

Reported Expressly for this Paper, by Messrs. Worth & Worth, Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

Wednesday, November 14, 1849.

BACON, per lb.			
Hams, new	8	a	9
Shoulders	7	a	8
Sides	7	a	8
Western	6	a	7
BEANS, per bush.			
White	90	a	95
Mixed	75	a	80
BEESWAX.			
Per pound	18	a	20
BUTTER.			
Per pound	12	a	20
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 00	a	14 00
Do. Prime	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	6 00	a	7 00
CORN.			
Per bushel	60	a	62
Meal, bush.	60	a	65
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	10½	a	11
St. Domingo	8	a	9
Laguyra	10	a	10½
Cuba	10	a	11
Java	13	a	14
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	10	a	10
Spun	20½	a	40
Adamantine	21	a	22
EGGS, per doz.	12½	a	15
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	60	a	62
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville	6 25	a	6 50
Eastern	7 00	a	00
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	6	a	6½
Western	7	a	7½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	00	a	90
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	6 00	a	8 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling	0 00	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	30	a	32
Gin	30	a	32
Whiskey, rec.	30	a	32
Do. common	28	a	30
Do. Old Nick	60	a	65
Apple Brandy	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies	00	a	25
New Orleans	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel	4 00	a	5 50
NAILS, per lb.	4	a	5½
OATS, per bush.			
Northern	50	a	55
Southern	45	a	50
PEAS, per bush.			
Cow	75	a	80
Black Eye	60	a	65
Cow	60	a	75
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime	9 00	a	10 00
Prime	8	a	6
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	0 00
Sweet, bush.	40	a	60
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	12	a	20
Do. dead	12	a	15
Turkeys, live	60	a	75
Do. dead	60	a	75
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, rough	3 00	a	3 50
Rough, bush.	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Turks Island	00	a	00
Liv'p sack	00	a	22
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country	1 25	a	2 00
Contract	3 00	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel,			
rough	0 00	a	12 00
Do. dressed	0 00	a	16 00
R. O. hhd.,			
dressed	00 00	a	14 00
Do. rough	10 00	a	12 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7
Porto Rico	6½	a	7
St. Croix	7	a	8½
Loaf	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	0 00	a	9 00
Mill, prime	4 00	a	4 50
Do. sec'y	3 50	a	4 00
Do. inf'r	2 00	a	2 50
TALLOW.			
Per pound	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	60	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 50 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale	00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale	00	a	50
Flaxseed, per cask	90	a	0 00
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do	50	a	60
Lumber, per M	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

BACON—Prime North Carolina hams are in some little demand; sides and shoulders dull.

BEEF CATTLE—There has been a fair stock of beef cattle brought in for the season. See table for prices.

FLOUR—Fayetteville—Market well supplied, and sales slow at quotations.

GRAIN—An assorted cargo of corn, rice, and oats, from North County, afloat, waiting purchasers.

HAY—Some small lots hay arrived, and sold at about quotations.

LIME—800 casks afloat.

NAVAL STORES—Receipts of Turpentine for the week have been about 1,200 barrels. Yellow dip has commanded steady prices, viz: $1 80 per barrel of 280 lbs. Hard Turpentine has fluctuated in price from $1 00 to $1 15, closing at $1 10. Sales SPIRITS TURPENTINE light, at former rates. Sales of PITCH at $1 per barrel. ROSIN, No. 3, at 75 cents per barrel. TAR fluctuating; sales of 750 barrels, from $1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1849.

M. POUSSIN.—According to report, M. POUSSIN was to have left for France on Saturday, the 10th inst.

THE BURNT DISTRICT IN ST. LOUIS.—One hundred and fifty buildings have already been erected upon the site of the great fire in St. Louis, and over two hundred more are in progress. All these are three and four story brick erections, much superior to those which were destroyed.

The white population of South Carolina, as shown by the State census just taken, is 280,385, being an increase since 1839 of 23,269. The increase in Charleston has been 3,211.

Expenses of the English Government.

A very interesting, and, to all appearance, a reliable and really instructive book, is a little pamphlet of some seventy pages, called Mann's Black Book of the English Aristocracy, originally published in England for circulation there, and republished by H. Hooker, of Philadelphia, for the enlightenment of republicans on this side of the Atlantic. It contains a collection of statements, seemingly compiled from official documents with much accuracy and care, showing the enormous and abusive cost to the people of the English government; the gross and systematic violation of popular rights connected with the pension system; and the extravagant and almost incredible disparity between the magnificent Hierarchy, which lords it over Dissenters in England and in Ireland, and the Church of Christ in its simplicity. If the pamphlet is widely circulated at home, and its representations are found accurate there, we cannot wonder at the wide-spread and resolute agitation by chartists and reformers. Such an appeal, or one in the remotest degree approximating it, in this country, would shake to pieces the strongest administration we ever had, in twenty days. Look at some of the items.

The annual expenses of the Royal family are estimated here as within a fraction of £700,000, or $3,500,000. The annual salary of that single functionary, the Lord Chancellor, is £14,000, or $70,000—$10,000 more than the *aggregate* of the salaries of the President, Vice President, and five Heads of Departments in these United States. The cost of the crown used at the coronation of the successive monarchs, and at the opening by them of the sessions of Parliament, has been £112,000, or $560,000. The sums annually expended now for the repairs and maintenance of the Royal palaces and grounds, average £70,000, or $350,000. Of the pensions, it is enough to say, that the Dukes of Grafton, descended from an illegitimate child of Charles II., and pensioned for no other reason than this for the last 175 years, at the rate of $60,000 per annum, have already in this way cost the English nation (without reckoning a dollar for interest,) not less than $10,500,000. And the entire known expense to the kingdom heretofore of "the Iron Duke," the hero of Waterloo, has not been less than £2,762,635, or nearly $14,000,000. If what his relatives and dependents have received on his account, and at his solicitation, were added to this, the aggregate would be vastly greater.

There are many other items here, as illustrative as these, and as forcibly suggestive. We may recur to some of them again. Meantime, let us bless God for our freedom from such burdens, and resolve to perpetuate this immunity for our children.

ESTABLISHING NEWSPAPERS.—That veteran of the press, Major NOAH, of New York, in his Sunday Times, has some pertinent remarks in reference to the remarkable profuseness of *new* newspapers, of the ephemeral species. He says, "men engaged in such desperate enterprises, seem to think that editing and publishing come by nature, whereas they constitute a business, or rather two branches of business, in which more tact, industry, and watchfulness are necessary than in any occupation or calling known among men."

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.—Marriage is of a date prior to sin itself, the only relic of a paradise that is left for us—one smile that God let fall on the world's innocence lingering and playing still upon its sacred visage. The first marriage was celebrated before God himself, who filled in His own person, the offices of Guest, Witness and Priest. There stood the two god-like forms of innocence; fresh in the beauty of their unstained nature. The hallowed shades of the garden, and the green carpeted earth smiled to look on so divine a pair. The crystal waters flowed by, pure and transparent as they. The unblemished flowers breathed incense on the sacred air, answering to their upright love. An artless round of joy from all the vocal natures, was the hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, such as a world in tune might yield ere discord was invented. Religion blessed her two children thus and led them forth into life to begin her wondrous history. The first religious scene they knew, was their own marriage before the Lord God. They learned to love him as the interpreter and scaler of their love to each other; and if they had continued in their uprightness, life would have been a form of wedded worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual oneness and communication. They did not continue. Curiosity triumphed over innocence. They tasted sin, and knew it in their fall. Man is changed; man's heart and woman's heart are no longer what the first hearts were. Beauty is blemished.—Love is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the world's cup. Sin has swept away all paradisean matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remained as it was. God mercifully spared one token of the innocent world; and that the dearest, to be a symbol forever of the primal love. And this is marriage. This one flower of Paradise is blooming yet in the desert of sin.—*Rev. Dr. Bushnell.*

Courtesies of the Press in Alabama.—"If any body wants an abolition paper published in the South, we would advise him to subscribe to the Alabama Argus."

Southern Recorder.

☞ "If any body wants" to subscribe to a paper edited by a d—d fool, we would refer him to the Southern Recorder.—*Alabama Argus.*

Speak no Ill.

Nay, speak no ill! a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And, oh, to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.

Fall oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus the kinder plan,
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No; let us each a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To other's failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh! the little time we stay
Let's speak of all the best we can.

President's Speech at Baltimore, Versified by Brown.

"I thank you citizens—it gives me pleas—
It's very gratifying, I confess,
To see so many of the people out—
The cholera is lingering about—
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease—)
And gathering such uncommon crowds as these—
And being very anxious to keep off
The—*hem*—I say the dis—(another cough)
I mean such dread—such gatherings as these;
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
Might tend the epidemic to increase—
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
And if I thought that gatherings like these
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
Had caused the epidemic to increase
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
I shouldn't have another moment's peace."

Cætera desunt—Brown becoming "afraid of the disease!"—*Boston Post.*

"I say, landlord," said a fellow who was travelling out west, "I shan't pay you for my last night's lodging, as you said I should sleep alone."

"Well, didn't you?" inquired the landlord.

"Thunder and lightning! I had more than a thousand musquitoes for room mates, and each one had a dab at me."

"I rather guess you can afford to pay for the reckoning, then, as each one gave you his share of the *bill*."

A WHALE IN THE THAMES.—On the 6th ult. an unusual noise and appearance were heard in the Thames, near a place called Gray's wharf, some thirty miles below London, which were found to be occasioned by a whale floundering in the mud. As the tide receded the difficulty of the animal was increased. A number of persons were attracted to the spot, who attacked him with such weapons as were at hand, and they succeeded in securing him and bringing him to the wharf, where a handsome revenue was derived from exhibiting him at 6d. a sight. He was 58 feet in length and 38 feet girth, and was computed to weigh 30 tons.—*English Paper.*

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Corn Culture—Ploughing Planting.

The number of accomplished and successful corn growers in Georgia is large. Among them, one of the best that we have seen operates after this fashion:

The ground is ploughed but once, and then deeply, with a two horse turning plough. It is lengthened Savannah bottom. After ploughing, it is well harrowed and planted by a drilling machine, in very straight rows, six feet apart, with hills three feet in the row, and three stalks in the hill. A hand and a mule will put in eleven acres in a day. Being level when planted, the surface is kept so by using a small harrow in place of a plough in the after culture. No hoe goes into the field at all; and each mule tends thirty acres. Notwithstanding a liberal dash of Bermuda and Nut grass has taken root in a great deal of the land on this plantation, yet Mr. Jonathan Miller, the proprietor, knows how to keep both pretty well subdued.

As the estate is within three miles of this city, we have watched with lively interest the working of good implements in killing Bermuda on a low, rich bottom, where the sod was exceedingly thick and tough. Frequent rains this year have greatly favored the grass, and made the task of effectually subduing it one of unusual difficulty. The sod, however, has generally rotted, and there is a promise of from 35 to 50 bushels of corn per acre.

There are some 400 acres of corn on this plantation, a part of which is the best that we have seen anywhere this season.

Mr. Miller fertilizes his land and makes pork, beef and mutton quite economically, in this wise:

A few days ago, in riding over his farm, we found 300 hogs rejoicing in a 60 acre field of large ripe oats. This field will bear a crop of peas for fall feed, and one of rye for winter feed; so that next spring, when ploughed for corn, it will have had within 12 months all the manure and vegetable matter produced by three large crops of oats, peas, and rye, in succession. In this operation, there is no expense for harvesting and giving out the food; no labor in hauling and spreading manure. Having, in addition to this winter, summer, and autumn feed, an extensive swamp pasture and good crops of turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, and corn, it is an easy matter to raise and fatten cattle, sheep, and hogs, and mules for the plantation. At present, however, Mr. M. has to purchase more or less of the stock on his farm. He has owned it only four years, and has still much to do to perfect his whole system of plantation economy. His arrangements for making and saving manure in the winter, and where teams are fed throughout the year, are quite defective. He raises corn and other grain as well as green crops, with great skill; but in transforming corn into meat, there is room for improvement. When this is done, we will give a description of the process.

From an interesting experiment tried by Mr. R. Peters, of Atlanta, we have reason to believe that buckwheat will prove a better plant for enriching poor land than our Southern pea. We saw a field, one-half of which was sown in peas and the other in buckwheat, on the same day. At the time the latter was in full blossom and gave a fair burthen to plow in and fertilize the poor soil, the former were scarcely six inches high, and quite small for their height.

Every fact that throws light on the art or science of enriching poor lands is important.

In passing over the excellent farm of Mr. P. in Oothcaloga, we were particularly interested in the appearance of a clover field of 28 acres. On one-half of this a bushel of plaster to the acre was sown broadcast, early in the spring; on the other, nothing was applied. The fourteen acres to which the fertilizer was applied, presented as fine a stand of clover as one usually sees in the regions best adapted to this plant. The other part of the field had scarcely a stem of clover upon it.

Mr. Peters is making experiments with ashes and salt put on, or in, each hill of corn; and also, with plaster of paris, in a similar way. Most of his corn is very promising; and he has grown the finest crop of imperial Scotch oats, which weigh 40 pounds to the bushel, that we have seen this year.

A good hog pasture, whether of clover, blue grass, or some other kind, we regard as a matter of much importance in farm economy. It helps amazingly in making a "heap" of cheap pork. It is not so very difficult to raise and fatten from 500 to 1000 hogs, after getting fixed for the business, as one unacquainted with the subject might suppose. A rich, sweet potato pasture is the basis of this operation. To this, extensive fields of oats, peas, or millet, to be fed off by swine, are indispensable adjuncts. The grain which is harvested with a view to change it into meat, had better be cooked for that purpose before it is eaten. Cooking facilitates digestion, and enables the assimilating apparatus to extract from 25 to 50 per cent. more nutriment from a given weight of corn, peas, or other grain. Nothing is more unequal than the quantity of flesh and fat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool, elaborated from any given weight of food.

The whole internal economy by which grass, roots, tubers, and grain, are converted into the muscular and nervous tissues, the fat, bones, wool, and milk of animals, deserves the study of every farmer. The whole process of digestion, assimilation, dissolution of organized parts, and constant removal of the matter out of the system, we have yet to discuss in the Cultivator. Few are aware how much food is annually wasted in the United States in forming the various products of animal life. If we examine potatoes, peas, corn, rye, wheat, barley or oats for starch, we find it an abundant element. Starch is insoluble in cold water, as every housekeeper knows. Boiling water, or water heated above 180 degrees, converts it into an adhesive soluble gum. Corn and other grain will pass through the digestive organs of hogs, horses, and neat cattle, whole; and it is easy to find insoluble starch in the dung of cows and swine, when overfed on corn meal. Having kept hogs for many years, and fed fifty cows at considerable expense, we have taken occasion to test the quantity of undigested nutriment in the dung of these animals. Our practice has been to steep in boiling water cut corn stalks, straw, hay, oats, shorts, corn, and other feed, to increase the solubility of their nutriment elements before the feed enters the stomachs of domestic animals. These stomachs, the intestines attached thereto, the lacteal glands and thoracic duct which connect the organs of digestion with the veins and arteries, respiration, the function of the kidneys, insensible and sensible perspiration, the secretion of milk, and the curious phenomena of growing poor and waxing fat, all claim, and must receive, a full description at our hands. The art and science of rural economy, when considered as a whole, includes geology, chemistry, meteorology, physiology, comparative anatomy and botany, beside a wide range of practical knowledge, which can be acquired only by experience. Agriculture is destined to become one of the most learned and honorable, as well as one of the most useful and inviting professions in this vast and rising republic. To the industry, talents, and research of medical men it owes much; and to our brethren of the Healing Art, we look confidently for aid in sustaining the interest and the circulation of this periodical.

From the Norway Advertiser.

Manure-Making.

The present deficiency in our crop, and the anticipated deficiency in our grain and potato crops, ought certainly to put the farmer to thinking how he may best prevent such deficiencies in future years. All practical and scientific farmers know full well that plenty of manure in agricultural pursuits, produces the same beneficial results, as plenty of money in mercantile business, and that without the application of some fertilizing ingredients to our farms, we are, every year, making them poorer, instead of increasing the fertility of our fields, or the quality of our crops.

There are many ways of increasing the quantity of manure on most of farms by carting into the barnyard, and hog-yards, various materials, otherwise, almost worthless, such as muck, turf, loam, weeds, &c., all which should be occasionally mixed up with the other manure in the yard, by ploughing and harrowing, and by the yarding of cows, and other stock, when it can be consistently done. In this way you may probably double the quantity of manure, and by thus furnishing suitable ingredients to absorb the urine of the cattle, will produce a large mass of manure, but little inferior to that actually voided by the animals. Some farmers, perhaps, will think they have no time to do such small business as gathering muck and sods, and ploughing barn yards, &c.,—but there are many leisure hours when a few loads may be put into the hog-yard, and if you are fond of a good piece of pork, it must be gratifying to see how diligently the animals will labor in mixing the new mess with the old. Thus by a little labor and attention, two swine will manufacture twenty cart loads of good manure in one season, if properly supplied with materials. Dull weather, during hay time, cannot be spent to better advantage than in replenishing your yards with ingredients for manure; and raising them by frequent ploughing. Deep, thorough culture, and it would well pay the farmer to adopt it on swamping days, and put through these your manure, or on plants in the garden. It would be good economy to have a large hogshead or tub set in the ground in the garden to receive all the suds made by washing and use it in watering the vegetables growing in the garden. Although this may seem small business to some, yet let such remember that the world is made up of small atoms, when viewed separately. The industrious farmer by paying proper attention to the making of manure, may have some to spare for top dressing his mowing grounds, which will prove of great utility in renovating his grass field, which doubtless will suffer much, from drought the present year, and in this way he may do much to increase the *quantity* and *quality* of his hay for the ensuing year. We should think the merchant was very improvident and careless in his business, who neglected to sell small articles, and to collect small debts; but the farmer who neglects such small means to improve the fertility of his farm, is, in fact, just as improvident and careless.

WET LAND.—This is an excellent time to ditch and drain, and you should improve it. Cast the dirt excavated from open ditches into your cow yard, to be there manufactured into good manure, each cart load of which, next spring, will be worth equally as much as the same quantity of stable dung.

A NEW WAY TO CURE BACON.—A correspondent of the Nashville Whig has the following recipe:

"As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and, if any of it has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take good black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the flesh side and on the hock end, as much as will stick; then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place; if all this is done as it should be, you will have no farther trouble with it, for by fly time in the Spring your bacon is so well cured or dried on the outside that flies or bugs will not disturb it."

Tribulations of a Nervous Man in Cholera Times.

BY PETER TREMBLES.

"Try and look the danger boldly in the face," said my friend encouragingly to me the other day.

"It's perfectly useless," I replied; "I've already tried it again and again, sir, and it never fails to bring on the most alarming and violent symptoms. I tell you, Mr. Jenks, as long as the cholera remains in town, sir, Trembles will remain a very sick man.—Oh, it's no new thing, the idea of gleaning courage from familiarizing one's self with the danger. It's one of my favorite experiments. Frequently, in the solitude of my own chamber, I have advanced one foot resolutely forward, sir. I have given my head a stubborn backward inclination, and have said, 'Now, Trembles, my man, unbosom yourself, and tell us what's the matter with you! Surely you're not afraid of cholera! No, I trust not. I would be sorry, very sorry, my good friend, to see you so readily give way at the approach of an enemy—you'd find it much more safe to take it calmly, infinitely more safe, be assured of it; and if, perchance, you *were* called away, Peter, *go!* but go like the resigned father of a numerous family; go like the doomed but indomitable friend of a numerous circle of acquaintances; wing your flight, Peter Trembles, like the estimable citizen, who—who—asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibilities, and your friends who, from a distance, will contemplate you nestling in Abraham's bosom, will exclaim, 'He was a good father, a firm friend, and—and—a—rapid traveller!'"

Here the time-piece over the chimney indicating the hour of eleven, I mixed, as usual, one spoonful of paregoric with two of water, and drank it off; after which, having assured myself that the yard and three-quarters of red flannel was still firmly bound around my waist, I got into bed and covered myself snugly with four blankets and one quilt. As I was about to bury my head in the bed clothes, my eye fell on the thermometer near the window. The mercury was up at *one hundred and two.* Alas! the miseries of a warm and sickly season.

"What the deuce is it that you've been doing at old Mrs. Rattlestone's?" inquired Mr. Jenks, after a silence of several minutes.

I could not suppress a heavy groan at the mention of Mrs. Rattlestone's name. A blunder, recently commited at her house, I considered the most unfortunate occurrence of the whole of my choleraic existence. In fact, my excitement at the time, with the reaction which followed, had very nigh proved fatal.

"Tell us the story," asked my companion, a second time.

"Mr. Jenks," I replied, "as you appear kindly disposed towards me, and as the adventure has already elicited some attention, I shall relate it, but I beg of you (unless you feel disposed to mortify me,) never allude to it again in the whole course of your life. To tell you the truth, Jenks, I have no doubt on my mind that I made a perfect fool of myself. But I must commence at the beginning.

"You remember that upon the death of our lamented friend Squibbs, I was called upon to watch the corpse. You know my deep-rooted aversion to duties of this nature—to spend the live-long night alone with a dead body. Ugh! the bare idea is enough to bring on cramps, (for God's sake, Jenks, don't eat that apple; it gives me cholics to look at you.) When I arrived at the house, I found, to my great relief, the room crowded with ladies, all friends of the deceased. The weather was intolerably warm. Every window had been thrown up, but the air, breathless and oppressive, brought no relief. The nature of the gathering made it yet more uncomfortable.—The conversation, carried on in whispered tones, had, for a long time, been confined to the virtues and good qualities of the deceased, when it finally changed to a discussion of the weather, and my wife (actuated, I can't imagine, by what demoniac spirit,) suggested that every one should retire for a while to the back parlor, where they could breathe a little fresh air, whilst *I* would remain to watch the *corpse.*

"Jenks, I would not for the world be severe on Mrs. Trembles, but bless me, if at that moment I couldn't have murdered her. I felt a cold chill run through me from head to foot as I saw the ladies, one after the other, rise and take their departure through the back door. When the last one crossed the threshold, I experienced a crampish twitch in the calf of my left leg, and every particle of strength left me.

"The old Yankee clock on the mantle-piece ticked louder and louder, awakening a hundred echoes in every corner of the room; the murmur of the ladies' voices in the distance reached me like a sad prayer for the dead; the funeral tapers, the winding sheet, with all the attending paraphernalia of death, made me as weak as—as a cat, Jenks.

"Slowly, and at the expense of several painful cricks in the neck, I turned towards the corpse, when, to my horror, I perceived that it was looking me full in the face! Jenks, if ever—but no, you *can't* imagine my feelings. My eyes became rivitted to his, my knees knocked together like a couple of electrified balls, and my hair stood like so many needles. Fegs! it would have made a picture for Raphael. Thus I sat for a few seconds, when suddenly the bed-post gave a loud creak, the deceased appeared to crack a ghastly smile, and I thought (I can't say it positively) that I heard a hollow voice cry, 'Trembles!'

"'What!' said I, bolting upright in a frenzy of excitement.

"I thought, afterwards, that I heard a door crack behind the bed, but, on turning, saw that it was closed. There I stood, then, in breathless silence, for a moment. The deceased continued to eye me severely, and again I heard the call, 'Trembles!'

"'What do you mean?' I shrieked, the perspiration rolling profusely from my forehead.

"Snuff the candle my friend," replied the voice, in a low tone.

"Which one!" cried I.

"All four of 'em!" said the voice.

"'*No, I'll be —— if I do,*' I shouted, as I bounded towards the door, and rushed out on the porch.

"Why, Mr. Trembles," exclaimed the ladies, as I bolted precipitately among them, "Gracious! what's the matter with you? Has anything happened?—La! how his eyes roll!"

"'Ladies,' I answered, catching at the banister, 'I really—don't be alarmed—ahem! The fact is, that the room is *so confoundedly hot.* I was beginning to lose my breath—wheugh! I'd advise you all to keep out of it. Mrs. Trembles, ma'am, I beg you to remain on this gallery.'

"I endeavored to look composed, but it didn't succeed. A suppressed titter passed around the circle. The company held their handkerchiefs to their faces; my wife gave me, simultaneously, a reproachful glance and a silent pinch; so that, perceiving my utter inability to smooth matters, I picked up my hat and beat a hasty retreat.

"'Mr. Jenks, I don't perceive what you can possibly find so amusing in a disagreeable mishap. Will you hand me that small bit of camphor?—no, not that—behind the bottle of opium. There, that's it! Thank you.'"—*St. Louis Reveille.*

DOCTOR CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE and MAGNETIC Bracelets, and FLUID.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT AND MAGNETIC FLUID is used with the most perfect and certain success in GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely, a derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalising influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to perfect health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC CURATIVES, consist, in the fact that they arrest and cure diseases by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than 60,000 PERSONS, including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED, when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the Galvanic Belt, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and testimonials, of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE, which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the Rev. Dr. LANDIS, a clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE.—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from those most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has never returned; the Rheumatism came for a while to visit me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system; and my general health is fast being restored. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the cure.

I have recommended the BELT AND FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called TIC DOLOREUX.

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconveniences attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES;

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 128 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use now Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton Street.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla, under the name of Townsend, sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent said not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849. 38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

SULKEY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

EMBROIDERIES.—We have received a large lot of standing and other styles of Collars. A lot of fine needle worked Infants' Robes and Frock Bodys. Also, a large lot of Lace Capes, for the low prices of $1 50 and $1 75 each—which will be found at the New Store of
MYERS & DAVIS.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.—The subscriber will open, about the 15th of November next, at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. PEIRSON & KELLY, on the North side of Market, between Front and Second streets, a complete and select assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, the details of which will hereafter more fully appear in another advertisement.

He solicits the patronage of Physicians and the public generally, and invites a call from them as well as from Country Physicians and others who may require articles in his line.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, '49.—[7-1m] C. DuPRE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlits mixture; Cream Tarter; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Aet. Iodine; Iodice Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

DYE STUFFS—Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Logwood; Red Sanders; Annatto.

WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 00000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 6; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. Sands' do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' Iodide of do. Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Chasanoin Balsam; Perry's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French, German, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hazel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hazel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hazel's Eau Lustral; Hazel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; Rose Lip Salve; black Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Ball; Pink Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; prepared Chalk, in balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Boxes; Charcoal Tooth Paste; Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; Orris Tooth Powder; Charcoal do. do.; Money